WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863. CONNITEED .- Upon information lodged with Sheriff Vann, he yesterday arrested a free negro named John TAYLOB, formerly of Fayetteville, but for some years a resident of this county, upon a charge of murder. The facts as shown on an examination held before John J. CONOLEY, Esq., Special Magistrate, appeared to be as

Some two years since, while Taylor was going up the North East branch of the Cape Fear River from Wilmington, in a flat, and when about a mile and a half from town, a negro belonging to ARTHUR J. HILL, Esq., came to the flat on which TAYLOR was, the only other persons on the flat being three young negro boys. The megro traded with TAYLOR, receiving meat and whiskey for some beans. He got drunk on the whiskey and laid down on the flat and went asleep, during which time TAYLOR robbed him of some little money which was in his pockets, after which he woke him up and put him ashore. Shortly after being put ashore the negro missed his money and pursued the flat in a small boat with the view of getting it back. He came up with the flatand demanded his money of TAYLOR, who took up a head and back. The beaten man endeavored to get into his beat but upset her, and got into the river; the boys, with TAYLOR, hauled him on aboard the flat, when operation. TAYLOR went at him with an axe. The second lick TATIOR struck him with the axe he tumbled overboard devolving the responsibility of all exemptions on the in a dying condition, and never came cut alive. This President or the Secretary of War; others again go bales, costing \$100,218 52. Total 69,507 bales, costoccurred about ten miles above town. The boys state for modifying existing laws, but the result so far has secount of threats made by TAYLOR that he would kill sentatives has knocked all amendments on the herd and mairder in bonds. No reports from Louisiana, Texas them if they ever said a word about it. The boys are the law of the last session remains unchanged, with the and Florida have yet been received, and no reports from party, despairing of the Union, are devoting their whole movement. Of one hundred and fi ty thousand u der Grant

murder at the next term of the Superior Court of Law overseer on any plantation having as many as twenty the funder in the above statement, have, up to this for this County .- Daily Journal, 12th inst.

The Month of "March !"

Will soon be upon us, and with the spirit now abroad in Congress, we must all " march," editors, proprietors, printers, and "ye dyvil," for saith Mr. Connad of "Lousy Anna," the people can do mighty well, if not better without newspapers, and "editours," "redac. teurs," et id genus omne, require no knowledge, no training,-in fact, in Mr. CONRAD's opinion, editors can afford to be as ignorant and useless as members of Congrees or ex-Secretaries of the navy. We have long entertained a different opinion. There is no other pro. fession which presents so many failures and so few le gitimate successes. We say legitimate successes, for men have succeeded in making money and obtaining circulation by demagoguical, sensational or other unworthy means. But to obtain a legitimate success, without resort to any of these left-handed mancuvres, requires a tact and training which Mr. CONRAD has never had and which he is incapable to acquire and un-

But " march " is the word. Every fellow must march. The click of the types and the sound of the press is to be heard no more in the land. As the Spring opens all noon to open an exchange paper in which we noticed these things must give way to the voice of the turtile a bird of the pigeon breed pictured aying, with an en--not the snapping turtile-neither the yallegator- velope in its bill, said envelope being supposed to conbut the turtile dove, and no voices are to be raised save tain a Valentine. The letter press below informed the those of Congressmen and ex-Secretaries of the Navy. public that Valentines could be bought at a certain to her the earliest days of her history, when her kings human heart, loose all the fiends of hell on uneffending Yive la CONBAD! Long may be wave!

We take it very easy. We try to do our duty where we are. The price of paper is getting up, and, upon have been very apt to forget, and that is that to-morrow can do better service anywhere else, then it will be all right. We don't think we can, but we will try to do our best wherever we may be called. We only renew Yea verily, it would !- SELAH!

THE General Assembly of this State was to have ad. journed, and, so far as we know, did adjourn, yesterday. We have made few reports of the actions of this Leg' islature. It has done little, but that is not to be imputed to it as a fault. Had it done less it would, perhaps, have had less to answer for. The same might be said of most legislative bodies. A very few measures rightly weighed are all that are wanted.

We have avoided saying much about this (probably) defunct body. We will continue to pursue the same deprecating the too frequent indulgence in exaggeracourse ;-de mortuis nil nisi bonum, is a good and a tion which characterizes reports from the theatre of wise saying, and, adopting this rule, we can have very little to say about the late Legislature. We do sin- not confined to the Lincolnites, but shows itself in high go North by representing himself as a citizen of New union of the whole North upon the fanatic idea of New vance from 152; but subsequently fell to 154;. cerely hope, that, taking it all in all we may never look upon its like again. Surely, in reference to this reseats therein may well comfort themselves by the reflection that " the post of honor is the private station."

bers-not we, for they are belligerent-threateningconcede and indeed, assert their (the members,) Simonare meek and lowly, and the big bluster convinced us try to "hold their horses" a little now and then. that those using it were very brave-seriously dangerens, etceters, etceters, and we were compelled to hold our tongue-yes, we were.

The House of Commons immortalized itself by entertaining Dr. HENRY's donkey-assical resolutions about the Richmond Enquirer and other people. We are glad that returning sanity induced it to drop the thing-The ten regiment hobby was also dropped. There was still some public opinion left which the high-falutin members could not quite bully down, and which they were not altogether brave enough to defy.

We hardly think that the State ever did have precisely such another Legislature. Are we singular in expressing the hope that it may never again have another exactly like it ? Daily Journal, 12th.

The Savannah " Republican " of the 4th instant says advices. from the Ogeechee indicate that the Yankees contemplate another attack upon our battery. The iron-clad steamer was in sight of the fort yesterday. accompanied by a transport, which was transferring to her something, supposed to be ammunition. It is not not improbable that the fight will be renewed in the course of a few days. Gen. Mercer has issued the following proclamation :

HORS. MILITARY DISTRICT GA., ) to an early attack upon this city. I call upon you to arm for the defence of your firesides and your altars. Let not these be desecrated by the enemies of God and man. Let the foul foot of the invader be driven from our soil. I appeal to you, one and all, to help in this sacred cause. join heart and hand in this holy work of patriotism will be made acquainted with the details on application at these headquarters.

Brig. Gen. Com'dg. Vallandigham's Birth and Parentage and Extra-

referred to, we quote the annexed paragraph from a than negotiated for. speech of Mr. VALLANDISHAM's, delivered in the Lin-

what we know,-Mr. VAILANDIGHAN is a native of

Ohio, but of Southern parentage. He says: And now, sir, I who have not a drop of New England blood in my veins, but was born in Ohio, and am wholly of Scotch Irish, would speak a word to the West and the South, in behalf of New England. Bir, some years ago, in a Western man, I said some things harsh of the North, but rail them as cor q which now, in a more catholic spirit, as a United States glorieus homes bove. man, and for the sake of reunion, I woul recal. My preindices, indeed, upon this subject are as a rong as any man's; but in this, the day of great nations bumiliation pathy.
and calamity, let the voice of prejudice be hushed. Resolu

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- On last Monday morning be tween seven and eight o'clock, a negro girl named Kz ZIAH, about fifteen years old, belonging to WM. N. PE-DEN, Eeq., but hired to Mr. W. W. PRICE, went to lift some cooking utensil from the hearth, using the skirt of her freck as a protection for her hand. The frock caught fire and before it could be extinguished, she was so much burned that she died this morning. The house was set on fire in two or three places, but was soon ex-

THE exemption bill, or rather the question of an exemption bill seems to give our Confederate Congress a great deal of trouble. There is evidently no system nor understood principle in the case; neither is there anything approaching to permanency. We may know what the law is to-day, and make arrangements accordheavy boat-hook or "gig" and beat the negro over the ingly, but we can have no assurance that such will be the law to-morrow, or that the arrangements made may not be knocked on the head before they have gone into

Some go for repealing all exemptions, others go for that they were deterred from reporting the murder on been that with a single exception the House of Represingle exception above referred to; that exception is in TAYLOR was fully committed to stand his trial for regard to exempting one person as owner, agent or negroes. This exemption has been repealed by the time been already purchased for the use of the Govern-House It has been the occasion of much complaint upon the part of non-slaveholders, although in fact its adoption originally was dictated by considerations of which favouriteism for slaveholders or men of wealth and Arkansas. The prices to be paid hereafter will be formed no part. We think it absolutely necessary as a neasure of safety and of domestic police that some white men should thus be left for the purpose of maintaining order and enforcing discipline among the servile population. Besides, for the purpose of raising supplies to fed our armies, the labor of the slave population of the Southern States must be our main dependence, and in order that such labor should be produc- been transmitted to the depositary of the Confederate white control. This control can be best exercised by

the act of the best exercised by act of the best exercised by

the act of the best exercised by act of the best exercised the owners or overseers on the different plantations .- | son that a large portion of the tobacco planting region These considerations appear to us to be based upon and the principal points where it is deposited, have grounds of public policy and not of personal favour. We think that some exemption is necessary for the pur- at length, been made, and one hundred and twenty eight pose of having due control among the negroes, and of bogsheads, costing \$38,970 17, have been purchased.

VALENTINE'S DAY .- We happened yesterday after

utilizing their labor for the support of our armies in

the whole, it would not be a bad idea to stop printing at | will be the 14th of February, and therefore the day present rates, and we don't want to raise them. If we appropriated to Saint Valentine, whoever he was, for

pretty much abandoned before the war commenced, and our request that members of Congress be exempted and so it is that few will regret the difficulty of getting the kept out of the army, for it would ruin us to be in the fancy papers upon which namby pamby verses used to same army corps with such men as CONRAD or FOOTE! be illustrated by abominably stupid engravings. Still send "the dockyments," which will, in some cases, create quite a flutter in gentle bosoms.

> In the matter of Valentines and "sweet doves that "fly away," it is as well to state, as a matter of fact for public information, that pigeons carrying letters by express do not carry them in their bills, but, on the contrary, tied to their shin-bonts.

WE agree fully with the Richmond Enquirer in war either on sea or land, and which, unfortunately, is of the Confederate cause, and that he got a permit to have no fears that it can succeed; we believe that a quarters even among the Confederates.

The recent high-falutin despatches from Charlestoncently deceased assemblage, the defeated candidates for the raising of the blockade and all that, were very fair the Secretary of War, omits entirely to notice the false against all odds. Is the whole North ready to yield to illustrations of "Much Ado about Nothing," or next to statement made by Graves to Gen. Winder in order to the dictation of New England round heads, to wage a nothing. Now that the fog clears up we find that the We mean no personal reflection upon any of the mem- expedition of our iron-clads was pretty badly managed Confederate authorities very properly supposed that concern of theirs, for which they are not responsible and failed in accomplishing what ought to have been its they had a right to arrest him as an alien enemy; but which they know only by its effects, and which effects combative. The talked much fight. Several members main object, namely, the recapture of the Princess if that statement was false (and it seems that he now on themselves are salutary and beneficial only? But did insist ferociously that any body that didn't admit. Royal with her invaluable cargo. She was lying a snort distance from the bar and might have been taken parity-had denied the faith and was worse than an infi. but was permitted to escape. We do wish that teledel-was, in fact a "destructive". Lord bless us, we graphic correspondents and sensational editors would Graves' lavor, did not explain this matter. Mr. Graves'

> WE are requested to state that the post-office at Everettesville, Wayne county, was discontinued in No- matter mo: a than we see in the public papers, but inasvember 1861. Letters and papers for Everettesville, go much as Gov. Graham and others continue to blame

THE Fayetteville Observer, in its last issue, either misunderstands or misrepresents our meaning. much prefer to accept the former construction of its following disputch in the Raleigh Progress, which in

posed of persons not subject to conscription. We know that the only State troops in Georgia are railroad W. A. Graham for the defendant. The accused was bound guards, who in our State are Confederate soldiers. They over to the Confederate Court at Richmond, to stand his are paid by the Confederacy and subject to Confederate orders in both States. There are two regiments of such guards in Goorgia, and probably between one and two

General Ployd's whole "State line" never did number twenty-five hundred, and never was made up, in whole or part, of conscripts, and it never was worth what it cost to raise and sustain it. We think the Observer will do us the justice to believe that we would be among the very last to throw imputation upon the State of North. Carolina.

Pellow-citizens of Savannah: All the indications point that all the movements of the enemy indicate a concen-THERE appears to be little reason to doubt the fact tration of force with a view to an early attack upon Charleston. We may look for news of its commencement at any moment. In all probability it cannot be You can do much-you can do everything. All who will delayed beyond the next five or six days. God save

WE wish we could fully believe the news said to have come from the Northwest, which will be found to-day in our telegraphic column. It is not impossible. In being wasted by the soldiers who are at Vicksburg. He last year. These were from the following sources : A Southern paper, the Atlanta Confederacy, having fact it may come true at some future time, but we stated that CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was not a doubt its being true now. Of course if true it would Yankee but of Maryland birth, and said paper having mean peace and upon our own terms. We had better asserted with the assumed weight of personal knowledge not count upon it at this time. We have yet to win and acquaintanceship with the distinguished gentleman our independence. It has get to be conquered rather

coinite House of Representatives and published in the Congressional Globe of the 15th January. It confirms The Northern papers say that all the officers' wives at Port Royal have been ordered North, in view of active operations from that point against Charleston.

The Northern papers say that all the officers' wives at Port Royal have been ordered North, in view of mangled, that it could scarcely be recognized. Such be active operations from that point against Charleston.

Heaves. Fat ors: -At a meeting of members of the C. F. L. Artillery, the following preamble and resolutions were

Southern ancestry, with a slight cross of Pennsy'vania his solid that all men mas die, and his deemed it fit to remove from amo: gst us our nuch beloved com ades. A. B. Broughton, John Nichols, R. J. Price and Dixon Burton. Resolved, That though we depiore their loss we can but half them as cor querors over death in their bright and and friends, we extend our paset heartfelt feelings of sym-

> our company, we have beretofore been unable to bestow any mark or token of respect to their memory.
>
> Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their A COMMITTEE OF THREE. \_

> > CAMP 27TH REG'T N. C. T. / Feb. 12th, 18t 3.

You will please permit me, through your columns, tender the thanks of my Company and myself to Mrs. J. C. Williams, Fampson county, for a lot of blankets for the use fare obedience to the just demands of patriotism It i sufficient only for them to be acquainted with our necessities, and our wants are immediately supplied.

W. R. LARKINS, Capt. Co. I, 27th N. C. T.

We find in the Richmond Examiner the following statement of the purchases of cotton already made by

Miss ssippi, 38.212 baks, costing \$1.88-,159 99 Alahama, 21,545 bales, cos ing \$1,735,058 91; Georgia, 6 281 bales, costing \$499.172 88; South Careli-

show, \$48,028 78 have been paid in cash, and the reany of the agents for the month of December have reachters received, that no less than 250,000 bales, including whole white race, in the midst of which slavery now se-

The average price paid on the purchases reported, is about thirteen and a half cents per pound, varying in different States, the average being lowest in Mississippi without doubt, considerably higher.

I wo forms of cotton certificates have been issued one proposing to deliver the cotton to the holder at a fix o price after the d claration of peace, and the other author z ng him, at an agreed price, to export the cotlaw. Certificates of the former class, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars, have already

of invasion by the enemy. A beginning, however, has,

which is now agitating the Greeks. They want a King. The World proposes Abs Lincoln for the place.

ric simplicity and Nestorian garrulousness would recall would unchain all the wild passions of the uneducated This reminded us of a fact that we otherwise should cesses the most uneffected of washwomen. We propo e States, and leave the land red with carnage, the fanatic and acc of the vacant throne of Athens. The arrange-

benignant sway how the Phrygian cap may be made so to do, that " the Yankee who comes from Crom ceil's add the pemp of Persia and the state of Rome to the mouth rock for a fulcrum and the one idea of universal we have no doubt but that some enamorate swains will grace of Greece, and surround the successor of Otho freedem, never will cease war till slavery is overthrown. with such a show of lictors as Tarquin might have en. Yes, that is the grand, eternal purpose of Puritan fa-

THE CASE OF REV. R. J. GRAVES .- We notice that remembered that Graves was returned to our State au- a proclamation of freedom of thought and speech to all New York Express says that it is reported that Seward has pears that he has certainly been guilty of deception and

We are sorry that Gov. Graham, while speaking in friends claim that he is a citiz n of this State, and Graves himself has taken protection under that plea. thereby acknowledging that he made a fulse statement the Confederate authorities for making the arrest, we feel justified in alluding to the false representations of Graves to show that he is not as ent rely guiltless as some

seem anxious to make it appear. Since the above article was put in type we find the dicates that there was good cause for the arrest

We know the reserves in South Carelina are com- | BILLSBORO'. N. C., Feb. 4.—The examination of Rev. R. J. Graves took place to day before the Hon. M. E. Man'y-George V. Strong appearing for the prosecution, and Hon. trial on a charge of treason.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

| E.A. 244-24             |   |          |
|-------------------------|---|----------|
| Fayetteville,           |   | rch 22nd |
| Rockfish,               |   | · 23rd   |
| St. Mark's, Deep River, | VICE PROPERTY VICE                              | 25th     |
| Pitsborough,            | ana mana da | · 26th   |
| Chapel Hill,            | necessaries and                                 | · 2sth   |
| Hillsborough,           |   | 29th     |
| St. Mary's, Orange Co   | ,   | 30th     |
| Graham,                 | A pril  | lst      |
| Raleigh.                | 3d.   | 4 h. 5th |
| Raleigh,                | ing, Easter                                     | Sunday.  |
| Louisburg,              | A   | pril 6th |
| Henderson,              |   | . 7th    |
| Williamsborough,        |   | 8th      |
| Gaston,                 | o de la     | 10th     |
| Jackson,                |   | 12th     |
| Woodville, Bertie Co    |   | 14th     |
| Windsor,                |   | 15tb     |
| Scotland Neck           |   | 1stb     |
| Tarborough,             |   | 19th     |
| Greenville              |   | · 2lst   |
| Wilson                  |   | 23rd     |
| Goldsborough,           | t de v  | 4 24th   |
| Feb. 12th, 1863         | At the second of the                            |          |
|                         |   | -        |
|                         |   |          |

CHBAP SUGAR .- The Selma Sentinel learns from a

on the railroad. The pilot who was traitorously serving the Yankees on the Isaac Smith, as we are informed, was May, a negro pilot formerly well known in this city and Favannah, having served under Capt. J. P. Brooks. In the gallant attack of

How LINCOLN PROVIDES FOR HIS FRIENDS .- The Legislature of New Jersey has just turned Mr. Fields out of the Senate of the United States to make way for Mr. Wail. The vote by which this was done was an overwhelming condemnation at once of the course of the dismissed Senator, and of the general policy of the Administration. The Administration accordingly replies to it by nominating Mr. Fields to the bench of the District Court of the United States in New Jersey.—

The New York World says of this ou rage : The Administration thus forces upon the people of that State, in the capacity of a Judge, a man whom they distinctly rejused to trust as a Secator. This outrage upon the principles of constitutional government is the more flagrant that the rerson so selected to adminis-'amilie' and to the Wilmington Dai'y Journal, with a request | ter the Federal laws of New Jersey has signalized himself by the most elaborate assault ever made in the Senate upon the grandest law devised by the ances ors the impressment of slaves to be made in accordance with for the protection of liberty. The last act of Mr. Fields' State laws, but in the absence of such laws, in accordance of peace, the re-establishment of labor, of nor Senatorial career was the delivery of a speech defending with rules prescribed by the Secretary of War. No slaves of commerce, of transactions, and consequently of part of the secretary of war. the contemptuous suspension by the Executive of the to be impressed where they can be hired at the usual marwrit of hebeas corpus, and asserting that the legislative ket rates, and no individual to be deprived of provisions right and the care of resolving interior quantibranch of the Government has no right to claim any required for the comfort and support of his family, nor, ex- way to suit their own convenience, and without of my Company. It is impossible for Southern sadies to re- control over the matter. Such subserviency in the Sen- cept under extrema cases, of grain, forage, slaves, o other ing in any way to impose upon them either me stor being a fair presumptive argument of pliancy in the Judge, the Administration no doubt hopes to find in Mr. Fields not only a means of present defiance to officers cannot agree, i. shall be determined by three dis- in a definite manner, at least in a way to relieve und the will, but an instrument of future invasion upon the rights of the people of New Jersey.

Which is Strongest ?

Among some it was a long question of speculation, whether or not the old American Union was stronger than the system of African slavery that exists in the Confederate States. We never had a doubt the several agents of the Government, up to the date of upon the matter, believing that slavery was in no danger, but that it was stronger than any Government; not in conflict, but in harmony with the laws of nature and of God, and the wants of our present civilization. and must stand. A few there are, perhaps, in the Un na, 2 446 bales, costing \$252,790 27; Arkansas, 1.023 ted States, who still cling to the folly that the Union may yet be restored, with slavery destroyed, thus proving the Union stronger than slavery ; while a much larger number entertain the equally absurd idea that the Union and the Constitution may exist again with slavery more securely recognized and guaranteed; and a third ed the office in Richmond, but it is estimated from letcurely exists. It, by chance, or by any combination of very, and to bring these States in obedience to the Union, it could not be the Union of yore; for that is forever destroyed, and slavery outlives it. Nor is it possible ever to restore the Union and the Constitution with slavery, for we could so far forget ourselves and our enemies, our sufferings and their atrocities, could so far forget our manho d and our character, and the eternal discord that must reign in such Union, as to consent to re-union, with a constitution and laws recognizing and sustaining the slaveholder's rights, the thing has been made an impossibility by the irrevisible action of neutral port, on complying with the requisitions of the Unit d States Gov rament, by the dicree of Abra- with the Confederate Government for the final and satis. streets have been swept away, and in their confederate government for the final and satis.

then of continuing the war must be to subjugate the This informant says that he expects no more general en- foot this admirable work, but it is well know complishing anything beyend that, has been put utterly cal cessation of hostities in the southwest, and by the es was one of them; and if their labors have been put utterly out of their power by their own acts. The history of the past two years socuid teach them that they have not the physical power to subjugate us, and that slavery, while mankind exists as at present, is founded on a rock, indestructible, stronger than aught but Omnipstence, less enduring only than eternity. The real purpose of those in the United States who brought on ry-that is manifest now as the noon ay sun, whatever obscurity may have been thrown around it at the beginning. And in that fell, mad purpose of destruction, We can secure to Greece a sovereign whose Home- which would uproot society at any cost of labor, which were the jolliest of all possible gamins, and her prin- women and children, depopulate and desolate whole that Mr. Lincoln have leave to resign the Presidency Puritans have not abated one jot or title. No, they have become bolder and more outspoken since Lincoln's from Baltimore, bound to-Port Royal. She is expected here proclamation and Wendell Phillips, one of their amoint- this week. ed leaders, in a late speech to applauding hearers, proich as we have we freely offer to the mother of repub- claims the purpose, and proclaims it as an eternal one, Let Greece take Mr. Lincoln, and learn under his that they will subdue the South, is they claim a right like a crown as to deceive the keenest eye. We will bosom " never will make peace, that he " will fight his pay King Abraham's expenses out, and send with him Naseby every year before he is overthrown," that it is at fine body guard of his which need only be dismount- a contest of two civil zations, and that the Puritan ed and trained, say under the order of Satrap Butler, to descendants of the Mayflower's emigrants, with Plyvied and such silence of submission as Super never en- naticism, proclaimed from the house tops by their chosen mouth-piece. Thank God, the Confederates are prepared acd preparing for the worst they can do.

regard to the late arrest of Rev. R. J. Graves, a Pres- be broken, and the power of those who entertain it debyterian preacher living in Orange county. It will be stroyed. But does the same Paritan spirit, which, with preliminaries for a peace. A Washington telegram to the thorities, and a letter from the Secretary of War to men, seek yet to conform the actions of a different na- rejected the proposition, but the Washington ( hron'cle de-Governor Vance states the cause of his arrest. The tionality to its ideas, by force of arms, pervade the nies that there has been any such indication from that Govletter stated, among other things, that Graves was ac- whole North, or even a majority of its people? If not, cused, on the authority of a returned Confiderate pris now is the time to speak and act. The war is now of the news stating that a suspension of hostilities is in oner, of giving information to the enemy to the injury purely an abolition war, and can be nothing else. We cluded in the terms. York, desirous of returning home. We did not intend | England would d. velop such a power of res stance, such to again allude to the case, but Gov. Grahm, speaking a fierce valor, such a spirit never to yield but with life in defence of Graves and in commenting on the letter of among our whole people, as must prove victorious get a permit to go North. If the statement of Graves ruthless war, a bloody cousade against a neighboring that he is a citizen of New York is true, why then the people, for the destruction of an institution which is no claims to be a citizen of North Carolina) then it ap- leaving us out of consideration entirely, and our goodwill and trade, which they have no right to count on or | prisoners at Kingston, from the Hatterss, which she sunk. | with regard to the spontaneous movement of the pared to strike hands with the descendants of Cromwell's | were watching for her. liberties? Are they ready to submit to the rule of sertions. that intolerant, mischievous, persecuting spirit, which has ever distinguished the Puritan in the old world and |Queen of the West to capture the Confederate steamer the new? Will they rest for their government that City of Vicksburg. He acknowledged that the former with he surrender of all individual opinion to its behests, and had one gan dismounted. which mocks rermanent good government by opposing the unbridled license of majorities against written Constitutions and the most sacred guaranties and compacts. which dethrones na are and revelation to set up the

Does it not become the Northern masses to pause and reflect upon the downward track they ar following ?-Is it not their interest to refuse longer to be use! by fanaticism against these States, for a purpose impractitheir own rights and liberties are being destroyed, and which, it attainable, would involve all interests on the by the Emperor himself, or, at least, to have been die- condition of the people and elevate their moral status North American Continent in one common ruin? How tated in his bureau : are they to do it? Revolution'ze. Withdraw your armies from the crusade; and withdraw yourselves from New England, and the accursed spirit of intolerance and propagandism which actuate those people. A ready revolutionary ind cations are apparent at the No th .-Deserters coming into our lines by scores, officers resigning and regiments throwing down their arms, on account of the proclamation, and the determination of fanaties to make the blacks their equals, bold, defiant resolutions by State Legislatures, and speeches by popular leaders, all go to indicate that the fires of revolution ore burning beneath the surface—that the revolt of reason against madness is about to begin. Let the work go on ; for while we do not doubt the power of the Confederate States to save and maintain themselves and their institutions, we fear there can be no lasting peace and prosperity on the Continent, till the fanaticism of the New England Puritans, indestructible by any human agency save force, shall have been shorn of its strength and made powerless for evil.

NORTH CAROLINA SINKING FUND .- The report of the Commissioners, dated Dec. 11, 1862, shows that the all friends of humality and of order. total assets are \$906,555, invested in State gentleman direct from Vicksburg, that the best quali- Bonds, viz: in 6 per cents. \$457,000, and in 8 per "No other country than America being able for a long ties of sugar are selling in that city at from five to ten cents. \$449,000. Cash in Treasury \$555. The 8 per time to come to furnish the necessary amount of cotton, 23d, 1863, Mrs. EL Z \ J. M. GURGAINOUS cents per pound. He states that any quantity of it was cents. were purchased at par with the receipts of the also stated that after the sugar was purchased and the From interest on State Bonds \$61,160; North Caroamount paid for it, it would cost very heavily to get it lina Railroad dividend \$240 000; Raleigh and Gaston off, as it was a matter of impossibility to get it shipped Railroad dividends \$149,175. The Fund has been in- amined and weighed in connection with this one, and creas d since the date of the report by the handsome dividends of the N. C. and R. & Gaston Roads.

derived, now command a very large premium,

war will continue during the whole term of Lincoln's highly prejudical to England and to Europe.

It will be admitted, without hesitation, that re-estable

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RIGHMOND, VA., Feb. 13th, 1863. In the Senate several animpertant bills were introduced. The committee on military affairs reported adversely upon the proposition to enroll government employees as con scripts. The exemption bill was discussed until adjourn.

The House passed a bill allowing the soldiers five dollars per month for deficiencies in rations. Also passed the impressment bill, which empowers any officer commanding a military district or department to authorize the impressment of property when it cannot be otherwise procured property necessary for plantation,-compensation to be made for property seized, and if the owner and impressing | terest of humanity, resolve the question of coulon if interested persons; property lost, destroyed, or injured, to be paid for by the government. Panalties are attached for any officer impressing property in violation of the act it of Christianity, all the nations of the earth are to The House adjourned to Monday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTHWEST IN-DI NA. ILLINOIS AND OHIO ABOUT TO LEAVE of bumanity oblige all other countries to take their

THE YANKES GOVERNMENT, &c , &c. The Southern Crisi , of the 1 th inst., learns from a distinguished cit zen of one of the Northwestern States, that the States of Indiana, Illigois and Ohio have determined to stop the war, and make terms of peace with the Confede- the form and the extent remain to be decided by rate States at all bazards. They are resolved that the war in leaving to the Americans the solution of them. against the Confederate States shall-cease, otherwise the Northwest will make war against the aggressor. Citizens Europe at least enough materials to render product of these States, drafted or enrolled, are leaving the army by serious revival of labor. hundreds and regiments, and no authority to control this and McClernand only 40,000 effective soldiers remain, and are not brought forward; and, in the name of the ness and voluntary abandonment.

The ! egislatures of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kantuky will convene at Frankfort in general convention, on the 18th February, to agree upon the institution of a North West onfederacy, propose terms of peace and commerce with the Confederacy for the States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries, proposing offensive and defend new powievard. The public journals, during the intersive terms with, or an adoption of, the Confederate States or ten years, must have informed them that the least Constitution, to incorporate these new members into the capital, always a gay and beautiful city, is under Confederacy if agreeable to the people of the Confederate a wonderful improvement-is being to a great States, but in any event relations of peace, ami'v and com- rebuilt and reconstructed in a style to make a

Commissioners will bear the result to Richmond, to treat cities of the world. Old, narrow, and direct factory adjustment of all interests. This action will be ta-It becomes the North, then, thoughtfully to consider | ken | penly, with serious and dignified determination. The what are they fighting for? It cannot be to restore the terms of adjustment will be submitted for radification by Union and the Constitution and the slaveholder's rights | the people of Ohio Indiana, and Illinois at the ballot box.

st of June a permanent peace unless the Republicans to result in that which is an artistic, a moral, and

VICKSBURG, Feb. 13th, 1863. The enemy is reported to be actively engaged throwing | The Moniteur contains the speech of the Emperer up batteries on the Louisians shore, with the supposed pur- reply to the adverses of the Prefect of the Salary is not believed here. Cur authorities appear to anticipate an early attack, and our ferces are prepared for the enemy | Counseil Municipal :- I wish to preside at the

CHARLESTON, F. b. 13, 1863. The French War Steamer Milan passed our bar yesterday

The frigate Ironsides is maintaining her position permanently among the blockading squadron off Charleston. A Yankee picket was captured on Wednesday evening by our scouts on Hilton Head Island. He confirms the intelligence of an in pending attack on Charleston, and thinks it

BICH MOND, Feb. 14th, 1853. Northern dates, of the 12th instant, were received late and to improve the condition of the laboring of the The steamer Europa has arrived at Halifax. It is report. tracted my particular attention. The last discuss

mediation between the North and South; that both appoint | useful reforms into the trade of bakers. ernment, and adds: There is reason to Coubt that portion The reported rejection caused Gold in New York to ad-

New Jersey Legislature, proposing to appoint commission- the glorious souvenirs of our ers to Richmond to ascertain whether the Confederate that the new boulevard which travers s

States will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union industrial faubourgs should bear the and to recognize the Constitution; if not, on what terms | Eugene, -of that child of Paris, at one time and The steamer Florida was at Nassan the last of January, than abandon France and the Emperor, refus-

expec', and considering only themselves, are they pre. She put into Kingston for repairs, and six Yankee versels lation who gave the name of my mother to one followers over the grave of their own Constitutional A Rappahannock correspondent reports innumerable de. signation.

spirit of fanaticism, which, vaunting freedom, demands difficulty escaped destruction. She was struck twelve times,

dele from the Emperor's Crgan.

The following significant article which appears in the Organ of Louis Napoleon, is said to have been written with everything that can at once ameliorate the met-

[From La Nation, Jan. 1ith.] The crisis in the etton manufacture is acquiring daily such proportions as ought in France as well as elsewhere to call upon it the serious meditation of publicists, of statesmen and of Governments.

Like the crisis which results from a deficient crop of grain, the crisis in cotton does not give a hope of a speedy amelioration, founded on the probability of a better harvest. On the contrary, the crisis in cotton manufacture does not reasonably promise anything but around the country as that unprecedented curiosity On the one hand, experience proves that the supplies

insufficient; and on the other, it is manifest that the the costly presents given to her by kings, princes want of material which has made itself felt thus far but amateurs of the piroutie. in a few places, will not be long in extending 'itself to all the others. The question of knowing how to give work and life to the numerous workmen in this great industry, places

In definitive, here are the terms of the problem :

be brought to again furnish our supplies? We know of but one precedent, to speak the truth, which, borrowed from a similar situation, may be exthis precedent is the war waged by England against China in 1841, to force the latter to accept the opium The Bonds held by the Commissioners and the Rail- of India in exchange for tea. The English thought, last rays of the setting sun, reaceful and glorious. road stocks of the State, from which their receipts are in the circumstance we now recall, that justice permitted them to re-establish, by a military intervention, a Some London journals express the opinion that the traditional commerce, the interruption of which was

Hishment of the commerce of cotton with America will present itself in conditions much more conformable principles of equity and of general utility. In the first place, to lack cotton, that is leave without work and without bread, in France, Eng. land and Germany, thousands of families who live the cotton industry, is a misfortune of much greater magnitude than to hve without tea.

On the other hand; when the English pretended a re-establish by force the tea trade, they imposed in . ture, on the Chinese Government, an ar lear which in reality a poison, and in which the Government China saw, with reason, a cause of physical and page

Every one witl see that in America the on altogether different. In determining the American renew with Europe the trade in cotton, we will carre them along with the spirit of concord, of frater separation, Europe might evidently, in a general last ipgs that have become intolerated.

In the state of solidarity to which, that ke to the arrived, good sense andtquity admit that no one of mey bring about the ruin of the others. When profound calamities happen to a country, the sentings in these sufferings. America therefore is onlined, but name of these principles, to take account, in a measure, of the distress of the European working

the cotton crisis than a European intervention of tional question, shall furnish to the manufactures

We shall be surprised if in the coming both semblies of France and England, ideas similar to the ests of labor and of humanity, we conjuce the Paexamine this point of view of the question.

From the Boston Pilot, Jan.

I ish readers will peruse with interest the account which are published fof the scene which took place a weeks ago in Paris, on the occasion of the occasion the most splendid and the most healthful of the cious public ways have been tormed, and long rehandsomery fronted houses have been created to copied in every town of the empire; but no class a population has felt its good effects so directly financial benefit to Paris-a source of just price every Frenchman, and all monor to the government the fact only shows the wisdom, as well as the hame. ty, of those who planned and ordered it.

Monsieur le Prefect : Messieurs les Mondie defatigable devotion to the interests of this growth In order to improve the capital by rendering atchitectural dwellings, these gardens open to a fect the taste of the people. And if it public assistance, you multiply religious ed files buildings destined for the purpose of course must admit that you have accomplished stant desire, as you know, is to seek for the month remedying any momentary slackness of emitter

lent to a work in which the Empress took and whice, placing capital within the on ne prete quau riches. If, as I hope this institu is develop d, it will be conseling to think that a reputation is a real possession, offering its add and left the week afterwards. She was chased for thirty | crown of Italy, which was effered to him by the six hours but escaped. The Alabama landed one hundred sovereigns. I do not know how to express my neighboring boulevards; but I cannot accept that

the Boulevard Richard Lenoir. Although there all exists a little street called Richard Lenoir, I des from a simple workman of the Faubou Vicksburg and an attempt made to cut off communication | became one of the first manufacturers of I the Emperor decorated with his own bands for the mense progress which he made in festering the cottot trade, and who employed his fortune, thus notify as quired, in maintaining the work man in the days of distress, and arming them when became necessary Let us place before our eyes a noble purpose to be tained, and the example of those, who have conduct fortune by their labors, esteeming their probits glory by their courage." GEN. BEENSIDE. - It is said that Lincoln would

consent to accept Gen. Barnside's rasignation army, but observed in his peculiar vernacular, that had other "fish for him to fry."

A friend seggests that the best us. Gen. Barrside be put to, is to be placed in a glass case and

Taglioni, the celebrated ex-danseure, is much of cotton furnished by India, Egypt and Algeria are duced pecuniarily, and has announced for sale in Pi

MARRIED.

At the Dobbia House, in Fa etteville, on the the 8th inst., by the Rev. C. P. Jones, Capt. riousness. It is a question for the serious attention of CELIA MYPOVER, caughter of W. L. Myrover.

On Moore's Creek. New Hanover County, N. by what reasonable and practicable way may America F. Gargainous, aged 29 years, 4 months and 2 She leaves a husband and four linde children large circle of friends to mourn their irrepara And Oh! who but have felt the same can describ ings of her husband, when far away from home ba the rights of freemen, he hears the sad announce his dear wife is no more.

Long and painful were her sufferings, but she et them without a murmur. Her last moments were like · Remember friends as you pass by,

As you are now so once was I: As I am now you soon will be, Prepare to die and follow me.'